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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Somalia – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

December 10, 2008

Note: The last situation report was dated November 13, 2008.

BACKGROUND

Since 1991, widespread violence, endemic poverty, recurrent droughts, and floods have generated a complex emergency in Somalia. Continued civil strife and inter-clan conflicts have complicated the humanitarian situation and limited access to affected areas. In addition, ongoing fighting since late December 2006 between the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG), Ethiopian forces, and armed militias opposed to the TFG has led to a further deterioration in humanitarian conditions. As a result, approximately 476,000 Somali refugees have fled the country and more than 1.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) are uprooted within Somalia, including long-term IDPs, as well as individuals displaced by increased fighting since February 2007.

In August 2008, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) reported that 3.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, representing 43 percent of the total population and a 77 percent increase since January 2008. Despite the onset of the September to December *deyr* rains, affected populations are expected to remain highly or extremely food insecure depending on location. The combined effects of consecutive seasons of failed or poor rainfall, continuing conflict, rising inflation, massive displacement, and diarrheal disease outbreaks have severely exacerbated the food security situation and resulted in a significant increase in acute malnutrition rates, according to the 2009 U.N. Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for Somalia. U.N. and partner agencies are coordinating efforts to improve access, but insecurity and targeted attacks against relief staff hinder the provision of emergency assistance to affected populations.

On October 31, 2008, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Michael E. Ranneberger redeclared a disaster in Somalia due to the complex emergency. In FY 2008 and to date in FY 2009, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided nearly \$354 million for emergency food assistance, health, nutrition, livelihoods support, protection, humanitarian coordination and information management, agriculture and food security, and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs, as well as refugee assistance and air operations.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance	3.2 million	FSAU – August 2008
Urban Caseload	705,000	FSAU – August 2008
IDPs since February 2007	870,000	FSAU – August 2008
Long-Term IDPs	275,000	FSAU – August 2008
Rural Caseload	1,395,000	FSAU – August 2008
Somali Refugees in Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Yemen	334,000	UNHCR ¹ Global Trends Report – June 2008

FY 2009 AND FY 2008 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Somalia.....	\$55,179,365
USAID/FFP ² Assistance to Somalia	\$276,915,600
State/PRM ³ Assistance to Somalia	\$21,850,000
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia.....	\$353,944,965

CURRENT SITUATION

Despite the onset of seasonal rains and associated improvements in pasture and crop production, the collective impact of increased food and fuel prices, ongoing drought conditions in some areas, and widespread insecurity continues to contribute to

deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Somalia. According to the USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), 3.2 million people, or 43 percent of the total population, are in need of emergency humanitarian assistance,

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

representing a 77 percent increase since January 2008. In addition, targeted attacks against humanitarian staff, the impact of piracy on food aid delivery, and renewed fighting in Mogadishu continue to hinder humanitarian access and the provision of relief commodities to affected populations.

On December 1, the U.N. officially launched the 2009 U.N. CAP for Somalia requesting \$918 million to address the needs of more than 3.2 million Somalis requiring humanitarian assistance. The increased funding request from \$662 million in 2008 to \$918 million in 2009 reflects increased humanitarian needs, as well as escalating commodity and transport costs resulting from the global food crisis and general insecurity. The U.N. CAP identifies nine priority sectors, including agriculture and livelihoods, education, food aid, health, logistics, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Security and Population Movements

Deteriorating civil insecurity and the targeting of humanitarian staff have resulted in reduced humanitarian access and new population displacement in Somalia. According to the U.N., 152 security related incidents directed at humanitarian aid workers occurred between January 1 and October 27, resulting in 33 deaths to date.

Following five coordinated car bombs detonated in the self-declared Republic of Somaliland in northwestern Somalia and the semi-autonomous State of Puntland in northeastern Somalia on October 29, USAID/FFP-implementing partner WFP temporarily suspended food distributions in northern Somalia. As of November 20, WFP had resumed work in affected areas. However, WFP anticipates insecurity will continue to impede distribution efforts.

According to UNHCR, violence has displaced approximately 250,000 people from Mogadishu since January, including more than 110,000 newly displaced people since September 1. In addition, at least 476,000 Somali refugees are currently residing in Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Yemen.

In November, FEWS NET reported that officials had registered more than 44,000 Somalis in Dadaab refugee camps in the North Eastern Province of Kenya since January 2008. Since September, an average of 5,000 refugees have arrived per month. The Dadaab refugee camps, originally designed to accommodate 90,000 refugees, now host more than 225,000 people. Negotiations continue between UNHCR and the Government of Kenya to secure land for the construction of additional camps to meet expanded refugee population needs.

In FY 2008 and to date in FY 2009, State/PRM has provided a total of \$32.5 million for programs targeting Somalia refugees in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Yemen.

Nutrition

According to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), malnutrition rates in Somalia are among the highest in the world, including an estimated 300,000 acutely malnourished children, representing one in six children under the age of five.

However, malnutrition rates continue to increase in areas of Somalia. According to recent FSAU and partner nutrition surveys conducted from November 13 to November 21, global acute malnutrition rates (GAM) exceed 20 percent in coastal areas of Galbeed and Awdal regions, significantly above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. In addition, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates have significantly increased since May, from approximately 3.5 to nearly 6 percent, above the emergency SAM threshold of 1 percent.

Results from a November 21 FSAU report indicate an increasing prevalence of poor consumption patterns among urban populations, further contributing to malnutrition concerns. FAO assessments in Bay, Bakool, Bari, Nugal, Sanaag, and Sool regions identified an insufficiently diversified diet among 40 to 67 percent of assessed households.

In response to increased malnutrition concerns, USAID/OFDA implementing partner UNICEF is supporting two supplementary feeding centers, five outpatient therapeutic centers, and two stabilization centers in Mogadishu that treat an average of 1,400 moderately malnourished and 1,800 severely malnourished children monthly. In addition, UNICEF is providing protein and vitamin enriched food supplements to approximately 10,000 children under the age of five residing in northern Mogadishu IDP camps per month.

In FY 2008 and to date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$10.9 million for nutrition activities in Somalia, including more than \$4.1 million to UNICEF. In addition, USAID/OFDA has committed \$2.5 million to FSAU's nutrition unit for nutrition monitoring activities throughout Somalia.

Emergency Food Assistance

Piracy off the coast of Somalia continues to impede commercial transport, underscoring the need for naval escorts to ensure the delivery of the approximately 90 percent of emergency food assistance transported by sea. In November, the International Maritime Organization reported more than 120 attacks since

January 1, including more than 35 ship seizures.

On October 23, the Government of the Netherlands dispatched a naval escort for U.N. World Food Program (WFP) contracted vessels transporting food aid to Somalia. Between November 23 and 27, NATO and Dutch naval frigates successfully escorted 18,730 metric tons (MT) of WFP food shipments to Marka and Mogadishu. On December 8, the European Union (EU) deployed six warships and three surveillance aircraft to the Horn of Africa to replace the Dutch vessel for the next 12 months. The deployment represents the first-ever EU naval mission and is comprised of vessels from at least eight member countries.

In December, WFP plans to distribute 27,630 MT of food to beneficiaries throughout Somalia. However, WFP currently confronts an overall shortfall of 14,734 MT of food aid commodities through March 2009, according to the U.N.

In FY 2008, USAID/OFDA committed more than \$20 million for the regional purchase of 26,107 MT of maize to support WFP food aid operations, targeting an estimated 2 million beneficiaries.

In FY 2008 and to date in FY 2009, USAID/FFP has provided more than 290,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$276 million. In total, USAID/FFP assistance aims to support approximately 3 million Somalis countrywide.

Food Security

According to FEWS NET, the food security situation remains critical for urban poor, displaced, and pastoralist populations. Food prices, though stabilizing, remain at record high levels and many households have exhausted existing coping mechanisms. In the most likely scenario, food insecurity will remain high through March 2009, particularly in south and central Somalia, according to FEWS NET.

An October FSAU urban assessment indicated a significant gap between income and ability to cover minimum needs among urban poor, particularly in

Sanaag, Bari, and Galgaduud regions. Staple food costs in Dhuusamarreeb, Galgaduud Region, increased 88 percent between March and October, according to FSAU.

In addition, drought has resulted in low livestock birth rates and elevated morbidity, significantly diminishing livestock herds, according to FAO. Furthermore, pastoralists have sold large numbers of animals during the last 6 to 12 months to cover high food costs, negatively affecting livelihoods and resulting in increased numbers of pastoralists dependent on food aid.

In FY 2008 and to date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$3.5 million to FAO for food security monitoring projects, including support for FSAU assessment programs.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Poor water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions persist throughout Somalia, contributing to increased incidences of waterborne diseases. According to UNICEF, more than 70 percent of Somalis lack reliable access to safe drinking water.

Between August 13 and October 31, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported 532 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), including 8 deaths in Marka, Lower Shabelle Region. Between January 1 and November 7, preliminary WHO data indicated an increased AWD caseload in Galgaduud Region, including 2,105 cases resulting in 26 deaths. In addition, FSAU reported a total of 300 AWD cases in Bossaso, Bari Region, between September 6 and October 31, including 8 deaths. FSAU noted that children under five years of age accounted for 51 percent of all admissions in Bossaso. Inadequate case management and referral delays to cholera treatment centers have elevated case fatality rates, according to recent WHO assessments.

Nearly \$9 million in FY 2008 USAID/OFDA funding supports water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions countrywide, including Mercy USA programs targeting more than 260,000 beneficiaries in Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Hiraa, and Galgaduud regions.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

FY 2009			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
FAO	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
Mercy Corps	Economy and Market Systems, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bari Region	\$1,465,850
WFP	Economy and Market Systems	Countrywide	\$998,500
	Administrative Support	Countrywide	\$12,572
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$3,976,922
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	54,910 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$54,338,400
CARE	24,610 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$25,179,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$79,517,600
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2009			\$83,494,522
FY 2008			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Adventist Development and relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Reduction, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bay, and Bakool Regions	\$1,500,000
CARE	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Economy and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$2,100,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bakool, Bay, and Hiran Regions	\$1,022,629
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Medair Swiss	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Middle Shabelle Region	\$893,978
Mercy Corps	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bari Region	\$599,309
Mercy Corps	Economy and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Lower Juba, Middle Juba, and Lower Shabelle Regions	\$1,499,998
Mercy USA	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Hiran, Galgadud, Middle Juba, and Middle Shabelle Regions	\$761,347
Merlin	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Galgadud Region	\$576,274
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNHCR	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	U.N. Common Air Service	Countrywide	\$800,000

UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$7,500,346
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Health, Nutrition	Banadir and Lower Shabelle Regions	\$4,124,850
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$697,961
WFP	Regional Food Procurement and Distribution	Countrywide	\$20,100,000
World Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Middle Juba Region	\$699,991
World Vision	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Middle Juba Region	\$750,000
FEWS NET	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$194,177
	Administrative Support		\$81,583
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$51,202,443
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
CARE	81,030 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Hiran, Gedo, Middle Shabelle, Galgudud, Mudug Regions	\$70,604,900
WFP	130,290 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$126,793,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP³			\$197,398,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance, IDP Protection, Logistics, and Shelter	Countrywide	\$3,700,000
ICRC	Protection, Health, Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$18,150,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$21,850,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2008			\$270,450,443
FY 2009 AND FY 2008 HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO DATE			
USAID/OFDA			\$55,179,365
USAID/FFP			\$276,915,600
STATE/PRM			\$21,850,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			\$353,944,965

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of December 10, 2008.² Estimated value of food assistance.


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